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Israeli Jets Raid Posts Along Suez SAM-2 Site Among Targets in Egypt

TEL AVIV, July 8 (UPI).—The Israeli Air Force attacked the Soviet-Egyptian surface-to-air missile system again in raids on the Suez front today, a military spokesman said.

All Israeli jets returned safely from day-long intermittent strikes, he said. Targets included a SAM-2 missile site in the southern sector of the Suez Canal zone, the spokesman said. The jets also blasted Egyptian Army camps, bunkers and artillery and anti-aircraft positions in the canal zone, he said.

Israeli jets struck again this

morning, Temp. 73-81 (23-16). Tomorrow partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 75-84 (24-18). LONDON: Occasional rain. Temp. 76-84 (21-18). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 76-85 (21-16). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 80-87 (30-34). NEW YORK: Occasional showers. Temp. 85-88 (30-33). Yesterday's temp. 86-92 (31-35).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 3



"TIGER CAGE"—Thomas P. Harkin, a staff member of a House of Representatives study team just back from Southeast Asia, says this picture shows political prisoners peering up from a "tiger cage" cell on Con Son Island, a South Vietnamese prison.

But Debated Publicizing It

House Unit Rejects Charges Of Cover-up on Vietnam Jail

WASHINGTON, July 8 (UPI).—Members of a House fact-finding committee today rejected charges they tried to cover up prison abuse discovered in South Vietnam.

But they conceded they debated at length on whether and how much to publicize it.

"Rather than just talking about it, it seems to me the committee moved properly to correct it," Rep. Ross E. Adair, R., Ind., senior committee member of the 12-man committee, said of the bipartisan decision to include no details of the grim findings in its official report.

When he advised that two of its members had discovered political prisoners packed into "tiger cage" windowless concrete pits on an island 30 miles off the coast, the committee lodged protests both with U.S. and South Vietnamese officials and were assured corrective steps would be taken, Rep. Adair said.

"The United States is very concerned about conditions at the South Vietnamese prison, the State Department said today. Reuters reported.

Spokesman Carl Barth said it is understood the Saigon government is investigating the situation.

"Supplemental" Reports.

"Supplemental" reports by individual members of the special committee were piling up around the 70-page "consensus" report filed with the House Monday by chairman F. V. "Sonny" Montgomery, D., Miss. The main report generally supported U.S. conduct of the war in Indochina.

One report, by Rep. William R. Anderson, D., Tex., and others, already filed or still in the works, calls for U.S. action to make certain following humane practices in dealing with those in arrests on suspicion of aiding the enemy.

Mr. Anderson also called for the replacement of Elsworth Bunker as U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam.

Rep. Anderson said Mr. Bunker lacks "forcefulness" and an understanding of "domestic U.S. concern over the war."

Suppression Charged

Committee staff member Thomas R. Harkin, 30, who helped arrange the Con Son Island prison tour over official objection and against assurances that reports of abuse were untrue, charged at a news conference that after reading the findings of Rep. Anderson and Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins, D., Calif., a committee majority decided to "supersede" their report. Mr. Harkin resigned his committee job.

Rep. Anderson and Rep. Hawkins, in their own reports and in interviews, supported in detail Mr. Harkin's horror stories of conditions "worse than Devil's Island" at the Con Son prison.

Some observers said publication of the findings would arouse hostility in North Vietnam and make peace negotiations even more difficult. Other observers, however, said publication of the findings would have strengthened the U.S. band in seeking better conditions for prisoners in North Vietnam.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Three Get Life

Greek Court Sentences 11 To Jail Terms for Sedition

ATHENS, July 8 (UPI).—A Greek military tribunal today sentenced ten alleged Communists to prison terms ranging from two years to life on sedition charges and gave a defense lawyer a year in jail for remarks he made in his summation.

In a separate trial immediately afterward, the military court sentenced Charalambos Golemas, a 38-year-old clerk, to 16 years for distributing subversive literature.

Like the other ten, he was convicted under an anti-sedition law passed in 1967 to deal with Communist armed rebellion.

The tribunal also held a preliminary hearing in another trial, in which five persons face charges of plotting assassination.

Lawyer Protests

During today's final arguments, a defense lawyer, Constantinos Kyderidis, had said the tribunal did not have the authority to hear the case because all its members had been officers at the time of the 1967 military coup.

Mr. Kyderidis said only judges connected with the coup should hear the case.

Prosecutor Ioannis Liapis intervened to say Mr. Kyderidis was in contempt of court. The tribunal then tried Mr. Kyderidis on the spot, found him guilty and sentenced him to a year in jail. Some of the defendants dismissed their lawyers after that lest they face similar action.

Most of the defendants admitted they wanted to overthrow the present government but denied they intended to achieve this through violent struggle.

The three sentenced to life in prison are Nickolaos Kaboudis, 33; Zanios Zorovlos, 49, and Ioannis Karassis, 47. The prosecution had said they were leaders of the Greek Communists.

The court added the extra one year to their life sentences on charges of using false documents.

In the new trial, a security witness testified that the five students belonged to a conspiratorial organization called "Anarchist-Dictatorship Front of the Provinces," founded in Belgium and directed by the Greek Communist Party.

The test of the new constitution will be put to the vote in a referendum July 24. If it is approved, elections will take place in two stages, Aug. 21 and 28.

Romanian, Soviet Ties Improved

Bucharest Keeps Independence

By Alfred Friendly Jr.

BUCHAREST, July 8 (INT'L)—

The 48-hour visit here by Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin that ended in cordial propriety today and the new 20-year Russian-Romanian friendship treaty signed during his stay represented an encouraging improvement in relations between the two diverse Communist neighbors, government spokesmen told foreign journalists here.

According to the Romanian officials, neither country made any significant concessions to the other in the treaty, which replaces a pact first concluded in 1948 when Russian troops still occupied this nation of 20 million people. The new agreement was drawn up and initialed in June, 1968, two months before the Russian-led Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia and Romania's strong criticism of that action. It has not been altered since, they said.

What has changed, in their view, is Moscow's willingness to accept Romania's independent foreign policy stance as long as it does not endanger the Soviet Union, either in its quarrel with China or in its military posture in Europe, within those limits—and the spokesman noted that future actions will be more significant than treaty language in defining them.

Russia is willing to see its ally remain a cautious maverick in the socialist camp.

Officials here are also pleased

with a phrase in the treaty's preamble reaffirming the two parties' solemn commitment to the 1955 Warsaw Pact, "in the treaty's period of validity." The same clause also notes that the Warsaw agreement "was concluded in answer to the NATO threat." Both phrases are unique to the Soviet-Romanian accord and are not found in similar new pacts Russia has signed with Hungary, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

The requested tax hike is part of a six-point anti-inflation program worked out this week by Chancellor Willy Brandt's government. The parliament, which has been in recess, is being called into session on Friday and Saturday to consider the government's proposals.

At a news conference today Mr. Brandt said "no one should let himself be made to lose his head over this tax measure. The money will be put in escrow with the central bank, and the increase not 10 percent of income, but 10 percent of that amount of that tax said.

Government sources estimated

that if the increase is put into effect it will help tighten the West German money supply by skimming 5.2 billion marks (\$1.4 billion) off the economy during the coming year.

Another prong of the stabilization program, announced on Monday, suspended for six months the special depreciation allowances that German industry normally is able to write off on its taxes. The government hopes that measure will be left to a later stage of what is expected to be a continuous series of SALT meetings between the two superpowers.

The other four points of the program include a pledge by the government to hold down potentially inflationary spending in its 1970 budget, a call for the parliament to enact a comprehensive tax reform, a request for the central bank to adjust its credit policies to the stabilization program in a way that will bring down interest rates and an appeal to business and labor to cooperate by keeping price and wage increases within non-inflationary limits.

As described by Mr. Schiller, the proposed increase would be levied on top of present income, wage and corporate taxes for the 11-month period from August 1 to July 1, 1971. Exemptions would be granted only to those whose current taxes are less than 100 marks (\$27) a month.

To make the measure more palatable, the government also proposed that the increase should be refundable when the economy has cooled off. The plan calls for all sums collected under the increase to be held in deposit by the central bank and for the refunds to be



Associated Press

'Limited' Accord In SALT Talks Is Sought by Nixon

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, July 8 (WP)—President Nixon has instructed his negotiators at the strategic arms limitation talks in Vienna to seek a limited rather than a comprehensive agreement with the Soviet Union as their first priority.

Mr. Nixon's green light to chief negotiator Gerard C. Smith is expected to mean that Friday's SALT meeting will see the beginning of efforts to pin down an agreement.

The term "limited" is something of a misnomer, since what is contemplated, if it eventuates would be the most far-reaching curb on the nuclear arms race in 24 years of Soviet-American negotiations, beginning with the Baruch plan in 1946. The agreement Mr.

Nixon has decided to seek involves these two points:

• A gross numerical limitation on the total number of (a) rival land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), (b) submarine-based missiles and (c) long-range heavy bombers. One bomber equals one missile in this count.

• A low level of rival anti-ballistic missile (ABM) defense systems. The Russians have talked of "zero ABMs," but the latest indications are that some ABM defenses would be permitted, but no greater than the current Soviet level, with an American right to match it.

The Soviet Union is judged to be receptive to such a two-part pact, but how long it will take to wrap it up as an agreement in principle, or an outline to be finalized by both sides, subject to later treaty drafting, is impossible to forecast with accuracy.

The President's decision means that the issue of multiple warheads, American MRVs (multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicles) and Soviet MRVs, will be left to a later stage of what is expected to be a continuous series of SALT meetings between the two superpowers.

The United States has 1,054 ICBM launchers, 656 submarine-based missiles, 681 intercontinental bombers, according to Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird's February posture statement. As of Sept. 1, 1969, Mr. Laird estimated the Soviet Union had 1,060 ICBM launchers, 110 submarine-based missiles and 140 to 145 intercontinental bombers.

However, while the U.S. force (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Scheel Trip in Abeyance

Brandt Admits Further Delay In Opening of Talks in Moscow

BONN, July 8 (WP)—Chancellor Willy Brandt gave the press today a wide-ranging but inconclusive review of West Germany's efforts to negotiate with Communist Eastern Europe.

Mr. Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel met with reporters following two days of intensive cabinet meetings on foreign and domestic policy. But the biggest news to come out of their press conference was the admission that no decision has been reached yet on when Mr. Scheel will go to Moscow for talks about a non-aggression treaty with the Soviet Union.

The groundwork had been laid earlier this year by West German diplomatic trouble shooter Egon Bahr and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. However, Mr. Scheel's trip, which originally was supposed to take place in June, has been delayed repeatedly as the result of heavy attacks on Mr.

Familiar Refrain

What Mr. Brandt and Mr. Scheel did today was repeat a litany that has become very familiar in Bonn during recent weeks. Over and over, they emphasized that the cabinet was still working on guidelines for the negotiations, that nothing would be done to jeopardize the interests of West Germany and its allies and that the Bahr Festival Spanish officials said.

The injuries occurred as a crowd of young men tried to outrun six fighting bulls through narrow streets to Pamplona's bullring.

Among the actions that will set the tone for future relations will be Soviet performance in maintaining

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Associated Press

Hassan Will Let Moroccans Vote On Constitution

RABAT, Morocco, July 8 (NYT).—King Hassan II announced tonight that a new Moroccan constitution would be put to the vote in a national referendum later this month and that, if it is approved, the country will return to parliamentary democracy, with legislative elections next month.

The king's announcement virtually ends an emergency in force for the last few years, since the king dissolved the country's first parliament because it wasted its time in what he called "futile debates."

The monarch, who made the announcement on the eve of his 41st birthday, said there will be no changes in the "fundamental principles" of the first constitution, adopted by referendum in December 1962.

This was taken to mean that Morocco will remain a constitutional monarchy, with Islam as the state religion, and that the political parties will be able to participate freely in political life, as representatives of the voters.

The test of the new constitution will be put to the vote in a referendum July 24. If it is approved, elections will take place in two stages, Aug. 21 and 28.

Meeting Scheduled

City officials, meanwhile,

scheduled a meeting with Negro leaders to discuss demands for improvements in housing, law enforcement and employment.

The city's Negro police chief, Thomas

Smith, said if calm prevailed he might recommend withdrawal of some outside policemen, one of the demands made by Negro leaders.

The city's oceanfront boardwalk was empty of its usual throng of summer visitors, and Springwood Avenue, the main street of the Negro district, was a shambles.

However, there were no major fires yesterday. Most stores were burned and looted Monday. Police estimated damage at more than \$1 million. There have been 125 arrests.

Two other New Jersey communities also had trouble yesterday.

Red Bank, five miles north

imposed a curfew after some fire-bombings. Freehold, 13 miles west,

had five firebomb blazes.

Meeting Scheduled

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improvements in housing, law

enforcement and employment.

The city's Negro police chief, Thomas

Smith, said they fired warning shots

and "pig" and "butcher."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

16-Point Agreement**Jordan Peace Plan Backed By Hussein and Guerrillas**

AMMAN, July 8 (UPI).—King Hussein and Palestinian leaders tonight approved a civil peace agreement for Jordan which would turn Amman into a neutral city.

The pact, hammered out over three weeks of negotiations between the Jordan government and Arab guerrillas, laid down 16 points of agreement.

The major items included guar-

Egypt Milder On U.S. Plans For Mideast

CAIRO, July 8 (NYT).—Despite acrid denunciations by Arabs of the latest United States Middle East peace proposals, Egyptian officials are scrutinizing them, "even between the lines," in hope of finding possibilities for discussion, Cairo's official spokesman said today.

A somewhat milder attitude toward the U.S. initiatives was suggested by the spokesman, Ahmed Anis, as United Arab Republic President Gamal Abdel Nasser continued his political and military consultations in Moscow with Soviet leaders.

Asked whether an amendment to include the Golan Heights would make the U.S. plan acceptable to Cairo, Mr. Anis replied that this was a theoretical question. He reiterated the Egyptian demand that Israel must withdraw from all occupied Arab lands.

Although emphasizing that the Egyptian leadership is earnestly searching for something acceptable in the Rogers proposals, the spokesman complained that a shadow had been thrown over the plan by President Nixon's remark a week ago that the Arabs still aspire "to drive Israel into the sea." Mr. Anis denied that this is the Arab objective.

Although there are reports of a new Soviet plan for an Arab-Israel settlement, the Cairo spokesman said that the Russians have not advanced any plan, but rather have submitted clarifications within the context of Soviet, U.S., British and French consultations at the UN.

Yesterday, UN Secretary-General U Thant said in Geneva that Moscow had advanced "new and concrete elements" for a Middle East settlement.

Risks of direct Soviet-U.S. involvement in the Middle East conflict appear to have increased pressure on the two superpowers to strive for a political solution.

The U.S. proposals appear to have been a major topic in the Moscow meetings, not so much because of their contents, but rather because of the importance attached by the Arabs to possible changes of attitude by Washington toward the Arab-Israeli conflict.

U.S. Pressure on Israel

No plan, no matter how perfect, the Arabs maintain, stands a chance of implementation until the U.S. is prepared to put pressure on Israel to accept the conditions of the proposals.

The U.S. proposals, advanced by Secretary of State William P. Rogers, suggested a three-month cease-fire, reiterations of agreement by the Arabs and Israelis to the 1967 United Nations resolution, and a revival of the mediating mission of Gunnar V. Jarring, the UN representative in the Middle East.

The Cairo spokesman, at a news conference, said it is "inconceivable" that Mr. Jarring should resume his mission at this time without "a definite mandate."

Reds' Treaty Improves Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

regular delivery of the raw materials Romania needs to keep its industries growing. After the open dispute over Czechoslovakia, Russia slowed down many such shipments.

Another area of testing will be Russian help in Romania's efforts to relax tension and build new ties among the Balkan countries.

Article 6 of the pact signed yesterday includes a new phrase saying that the two sides will work to develop mutual understanding and cooperation in the Balkan peninsula and the Black Sea area."

No such language appears either in the 1948 treaty or in the recent Soviet-Bulgarian alliance agreement.

Romania is waiting to see whether Kremlin pressure may now persuade Bulgaria to dampen its attacks on Yugoslavia, whose Macedonian Republic Bulgaria claims as its own.

Romania, which has good relations with all its Balkan neighbors, thinks itself especially suited to the role of leading a push for unity among them. Romanian officials concede, however, that progress will be slow since the area holds two NATO allies—Greece and Turkey—as well as Albania, and that the general problems of European security and defense come first.

Beam to See Gromyko on Middle East**U.S. Envoy Expected To Discuss SAM Sites**

WASHINGTON, July 8 (UPI).—The American Ambassador to Moscow, Jacob D. Beam, has been instructed to express U.S. concern over military tensions in the Middle East to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. State Department officials said here to day.

Military sources said the last two points were tantamount to a military stalemate in Amman where close to 1,000 persons are believed to have been killed or wounded in fighting in early June. The sources said the agreement, if honored, would go a long way toward lessening tension and reducing the risk of further casualties in the capital.

Conciliation Committee

Representatives of the Jordan government and the guerrillas have been meeting on and off since the June fighting. Since last week they have had the assistance of representatives from Libya, Algeria, Egypt and Sudan, a conciliation committee formed by seven Arab heads of state at their meeting in Tripoli recently.

Palestinian sources said tonight an agreement worked out by all parties early yesterday was approved today by King Hussein and ten major guerrilla groups.

The sources said the king gave his approval after Premier Abel Moneim Rifa'i, who led the government team to the negotiations, gave his report.

The Palestinian Central Committee, which embraces the major guerrilla groups, also gave its approval at a meeting in Amman.

The sources said the agreement would probably be announced officially tomorrow. They said the agreement provides for:

- Guarantees by the four Arab mediating countries for the freedom of commandos in Jordan.

- Full coordination between the army and the guerrillas.

- Disbanding of all "suspicious" groups and organizations.

- Mobilization of all resources in the fight against Israel.

- Non-interference by either side in the other side's affairs.

- Removal of all commando bases from the capital and other cities, with the exception of militia and anti-aircraft guns.

- Withdrawal of all army units from Amman.

- A ban on the carrying of arms by guerrillas in public places.

- A ban on armed demonstrations and military exercises in cities.

- The strengthening of brotherly relations between army and guerrillas.

- A ban on smuggling, house searches and the collection of contributions to the guerrillas.

- A ban on the erection of road blocks and fortifications in cities without the prior notification of the army.

- All guerrilla vehicles should obey instructions by checkpoints which will be manned jointly by guerrillas and the army.

- Continuation of the joint enquiry into last month's fighting.

The recognition by the government of the central committee as a "responsible body."

U.S. Limits Salt Goal

(Continued from Page 1)

has been static in numbers, the Soviet forces has been growing since then. Mr. Nixon has projected a Soviet ICBM total of 1,290 by the end of 1970, plus 200 submarine missiles. On May 12 Mr. Laird told a congressional committee that of the Soviet ICBMs, 220 were the huge SS-9s, with 60 more under construction.

Partly Sung

The net of these figures is essentially parity in gross numbers which would permit a freeze. The proposed American level for such a freeze remains secret.

As to ABMs, the level to be agreed on will depend in considerable degree on how much of the American Safeguard system Moscow thinks it can accept and he said that it is not part of a United States preparation for a "first strike" by protecting the population.

There is evidence, though it is not conclusive, of an American desire to retain part of Safeguard as a defense of the ICBM deterrent.

There are some, however, who would prefer "zero ABMs" or ABMs limited to the two capitals, Washington and Moscow, and who hope for an agreement which, in a series of cuts, would eliminate most if not all of the Soviet system in exchange for American limitation or elimination of Safeguard.

S. Koreans Kill 2 Reds

SEOUL, July 8 (AP).—South Korean troops killed two North Korean agents yesterday in a gun battle only six miles west of Seoul's Kimpo International Airport, the Defense Ministry announced.

AID said the teams will help finance essential commodity imports from the United States and a fertilizer plant.

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\$50 Million in Military Aid For Cambodia Drafted by U.S.

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, July 8 (NYT).—Vietnam in the new fiscal year is still being worked out. In the fiscal year just ended July 1, the aid program administered through the Agency for International Development (AID) came against Communist forces.

Such a program would be in keeping with the administration's declared interest in helping the Cambodian government with aid and by encouraging other Asian powers to assist it, but without a direct American military commitment to its survival.

Official sources said that the White House has not given final approval to a specific aid package but explained that the amount is expected to be several times larger than the \$7.9 million in small arms and other military equipment shipped to Cambodia, or approved for shipment, earlier this year.

They said that interagency planning for new military aid to Cambodia anticipates a package of \$50 million, roughly what the White House is said to believe Congress will approve.

Because of sensitivities on Capitol Hill, officials emphasized that American military aid to the Cambodian regime would have to be restricted to small arms, jeeps, trucks, communications equipment, uniforms, tents and similar light equipment.

Source of Funds

It is not clear whether the entire package will be part of the United States worldwide military aid programs, requiring congressional approval, or whether some of it will be underwritten by general contingency funds which the President can use at his discretion.

The amendment to the foreign military sales bill adopted by the Senate on June 30, though not approved yet by the House, would forbid the President from retaining American forces in Cambodia, sending American military advisers there, providing combat support for Cambodian forces, or using American funds to finance advisers or troops from third countries for Cambodia without congressional approval.

The move, if fully implemented, could affect a large part of the Cambodian economy as Prince Sihanouk and the others named on the list own at least part of most of Cambodia's public and private enterprises.

Besides Prince Sihanouk, those stripped of all their property in decree were his wife, Princess Monique; her mother, Princess Feang; Penn Nouth, a prime minister of Cambodia until August 1969, who is now premier of Prince Sihanouk's government in exile; Huot Samath, former Cambodian Ambassador to the UN, and virtually every other Cambodian leader who has remained loyal to Prince Sihanouk.

Officials said, however, that the Cambodians are expected to be turned down on their request for some heavy military equipment such as helicopters, tactical jet fighters, naval patrol craft, and artillery pieces. These were all part of the \$50 million in military aid requested by Lon Nol in a message to President Nixon April 20.

Economic Aid, Too

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP).—The Nixon administration said yesterday that the size of the U.S. economic aid program for South Vietnamese follows no specific court action against them.

Rogers Prods Japan to Aid Cambodia, Other Asia Allies

TOKYO, July 8 (UPI).—American Secretary of State William P. Rogers expressed hope that Japan will aid other Asian countries, including Cambodia, during his talks with Japanese officials today, a U.S. official said.

An account of Mr. Rogers' talks with the Japanese, including Prime Minister Eisaku Sato, was given to newsmen following the conference.

The British government therefore decided unilaterally to circulate the protest from Sovannou Phouma to the representatives in London of the 1962 conference.

The British message "deplored the fact that fighting in Laos is continuing."

It expressed regret "that there had been no positive response to the suggestion by the prime minister of Laos on April 9 for a cease-fire and withdrawal of all foreign troops, to be supervised by the international control commission throughout Laos."

The message asserted the belief "that the International Control Commission had a vital role to play in supervising the observance of any agreement to end fighting in Laos" and requested "all parties concerned to do everything in their power to bring about such an agreement and facilitate the work of the ICC in Laos."

The 1962 Geneva conference on Laos comprised: the United States, Canada, India, Poland, Thailand, Burma, Cambodia, South Vietnam, France, China, the Soviet Union, Laos, North Vietnam and Britain.

Mr. Rogers said: "What Japan will do to help settle the situation in Cambodia and South Vietnam, and express hope that Asian nations will help them, particularly Cambodia," the spokesman said. "What Japan will do to help is for it to decide."

The spokesman said the United States had been told by representatives of Cambodian Premier Lon Nol that the new Cambodian government will survive because it has the support of the young, the intellectuals and the Buddhist monks.

He said the Nixon administration

Dutchman to See Pope on Celibacy

ROME, July 8 (NYT).—Bernard Jan Cardinal Alfrink, Roman Catholic primate of the Netherlands, arrived today for talks with Pope Paul VI on clerical celibacy.

A spokesman for the Dutch cardinal said the pontiff had invited him to Rome to examine how to apply principles on celibacy set forth by Pope Paul in a pronouncement last February.

The papal document, a letter to Jean Cardinal Villot, the Vatican's secretary of state, called on the Dutch hierarchy and clergy to reconsider their demands for married priests in their church. Pope Paul's letter was prompted by a statement in which the Dutch episcopacy jointly and unanimously backed a resolution by the Dutch Pastoral Council which includes clerics and laymen, requesting abolition of compulsory celibacy for priests.

The strike-to-back claims for more pay and better conditions began yesterday when all Air France flights from Orly were canceled. Thirty luggage handlers turned up for work today and long-distance flights were maintained. Previous labor trouble this year has involved air hostesses, traffic controllers and other personnel.

Air France Cancels 31 Flights in Strike

PARIS, July 8 (Reuters).—Air France today canceled 31 of its short distance flights here because of a strike by freight handlers—the latest in a series of labor disputes at Orly airport this summer.

The strike-to-back claims for more pay and better conditions began yesterday when all Air France flights from Orly were canceled. Thirty luggage handlers turned up for work today and long-distance flights were maintained. Previous labor trouble this year has involved air hostesses, traffic controllers and other personnel.

CHUNN

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DEATH NOTICE
MARGARET WINTERROP FORBES
On July 19, 1970, at the age of 92, Mrs. Winterrop, in her 90th year, she had maintained a happy home for her 11 children, 29 grandchildren, and an increasing number of great grandchildren of Margaret (Margaret) (Winterrop), widow of Boston, widow of the late James G.

Forbes.

Says Nixon Leadership Falls

Ex-Attorney General Clark Prods Congress on Integration

By Peter Mills

WASHINGTON, July 8 (UPI).—Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, criticizing President Nixon's "moral leadership," urged Congress yesterday to outlaw all school segregation, North as well as South.

"We must quit this petty and endless tinkering with school desegregation," he testified before the Senate Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity. "Our character and our survival depend on it."

Mr. Clark, attorney general in the last two years of the Johnson administration, said that in 1968 it seemed that integration was "certainly winning."

But in the 18 months of the Nixon administration, he said, there has been "much encouragement of old and harmful emotions."

Mr. Clark contended that in the south two years ago, there was real acceptance, resignation, "to avoid desegregation. By contrast, he said, "my reading of the South is that it is a very turbulent place right now." He has a private law practice in Washington.

"To me sent to a segregated southern black school is like banishment to another country," he declared. "Most so banished will

Nixon Urges New Deal for U.S. Indians

By Ken W. Clawson

WASHINGTON, July 8 (UPI).—President Nixon urged Congress today to enact legislation that could give American Indians more dependence and yet retain their historic relationship as wards of the federal government.

Describing Indians as "America's last neglected minority group," Nixon proposed legislation that would enable any Indian community to vote to take over the control or operation of federally funded and administered Indian programs in the departments of Interior and Health, Education and Welfare.

He specifically repudiated the policy of eventually ending federal trusteeship responsibility for Indians and urged Congress to follow his lead. Mr. Nixon said that as recently as August 3, Congress declared that termination of federal responsibility for assimilation of Indians were among the goals of its Indian policies.

For Less Paternalism

But the President also rejected excessive paternalism toward Indians. He pointed out that most Indian programs already are run outside the Interior Department, for example, only 15 percent of these programs are run Indians. At HEW, 24 percent of Indian health programs are operated by Indians.

There are currently 462,000 Indians living on reservations, with estimated equal number spread throughout the nation, most in urban centers.

Under the policy outlined in Mr. Nixon's special message to Congress today, any tribe or group of Indians may vote to assume all or part of the administration of Interior or HEW-controlled programs.

The agency administering a program assumed by a local Indian group could not veto the transfer under the Nixon concept. But the government would provide technical assistance to the local group carrying on the programs.

Off Reservations

To aid Indians who have left reservations, Mr. Nixon proposed establishing Indian urban centers Los Angeles, Denver, Phoenix, Omaha and expanding existing centers in Minneapolis and Fairbanks, Alaska.

The President said the goal of national Indian policy is "to strengthen the Indian's sense of autonomy without threatening his use of community." We must make it clear that Indians can come independent of federal control without being cut off from federal concern and federal support."

He specifically urged that Indians take control of education, declaring: "One of the saddest aspects of Indian life" is the low quality of education. Dropouts among Indians are twice the national average, and the average educational level of Indians is less than six school years, Mr. Nixon said.

Small Change For Better Pay

MONTEREY, Calif., July 8 (UPI).—Policemen unanimously shed their Spanish-style bell-bottom trousers here yesterday—and a few shaved off their whiskers to strike a blow for better pay.

They reverted to their traditional blue uniforms to show their contempt for the city council's offer of a 3 percent pay increase. They want a 10 percent rise.

Bell-bottoms, boleros, and beards were introduced as police outfits this year to lend extra character to the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Spanish founding of this Pacific Coast town.

Millionaire's Wife To Stand Trial For His Murder

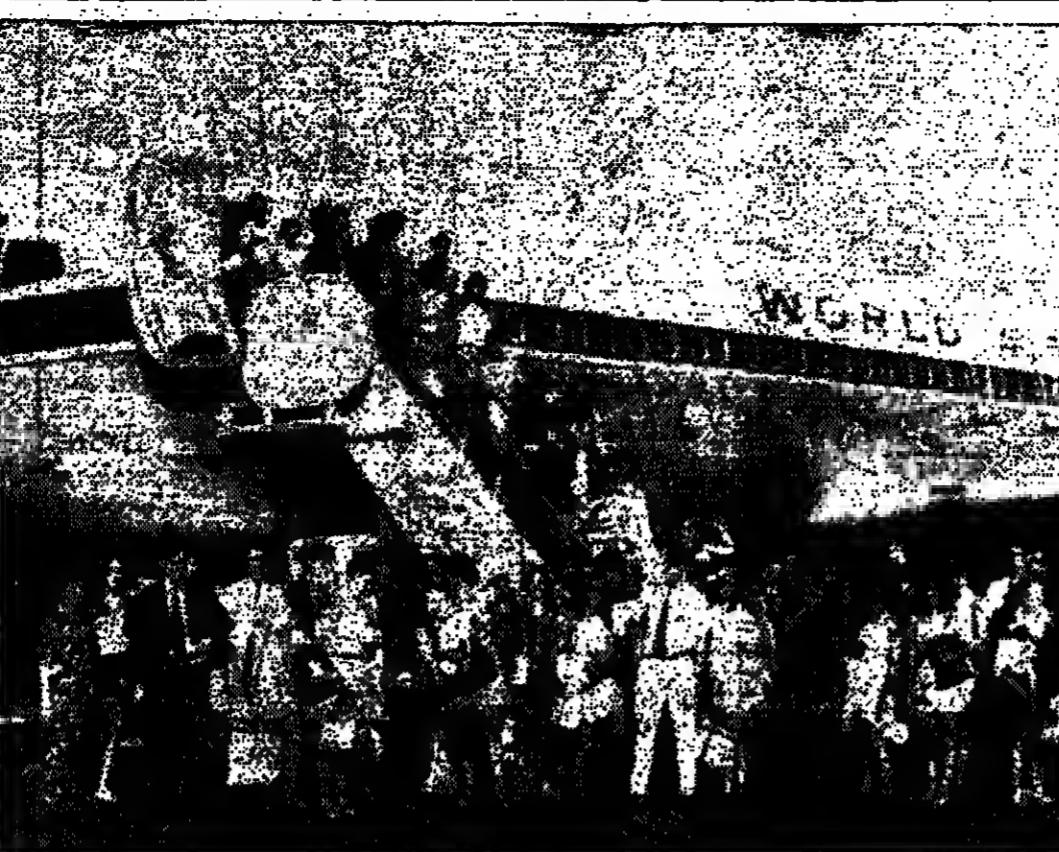
FRESNO, Calif., July 8 (AP).—Slender, long-haired Louise Banich Thoresen has been ordered to stand trial in Fresno Superior Court on a charge of murdering her millionaire husband.

Municipal Court Judge James V. Walton set trial for July 27 and returned Mrs. Thoresen to the county jail without bail.

She also faces a charge of possession of marijuana.

A 34-year-old former speech therapist, she is accused of shooting William R. Thoresen at five times in the back June 10. Mr. Thoresen, son of the president of Chicago's Great Western Steel Co., was found dead in bed in a second-story bedroom of the couple's Fresno home.

Testimony during the hearing indicated Mrs. Thoresen had numerous bruises on both arms and legs, two fractured ribs and a half-inch-deep puncture wound. Records showed that when booked into county jail she had been treated at a hospital for a punctured eardrum.



Op/Int'l/60

NASA May Cancel Some Apollo Flights

Unused Rockets Eyed For Space Station

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, July 8 (UPI).—

The space agency is considering the cancellation of three of its six remaining Apollo moon landings so it can use the Saturn-5 moon rockets to put a six-man space station in earth orbit in the mid-seventies.

No firm decision has been made to kill any of the six moon landings, but the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has undertaken a top-priority study to see if it might be feasible to cancel one, two, three or even four of the landings to divert funds into what it calls an "intermediate" space station that could be launched in 1976.

"This is a reconsideration purely on fiscal grounds," a space agency spokesman said today. "We want to see if we can build a six-man space station that could fly in six years without any changes in our present funding level."

One report had it that the whole idea of the 1976 space station was to use it as a means of celebrating the 200th anniversary of the republic, but a space agency source dismissed that notion completely.

"That report was the result of a facetious remark in a headquarters meeting last week," the source said. "If we do in fact get a space station in earth orbit in 1976 it will be purely coincidental with the country's 200th birthday."

While NASA could cancel as many as four of the remaining Apollo moon flights, the most serious plan afoot right now is to cancel no more than three.

Apollo-15 First on List

The landings most likely to be ditched are Apollo-15, 18 and 19. Apollo-15 is now scheduled for next summer, Apollo-18 for late 1973 and Apollo-19 for the middle of 1974.

The students were among 3,500 disappointed young Americans who had their study vacations cut short.

Group leaders were high in their praise for the manner in which the students accepted the news of the shortened tour.

Sister Grace Vincent said some of the ten college students she escorted worked for two summers to pay their way on the tour.

"I really think the government should make an investigation," she said.

Comparison Made

The purpose of the format was to compare Mr. Nixon's statements on various domestic and foreign issues with the Democratic view of the actual record of the Nixon administration in its first 18 months in office.

The 25-minute program entitled "The Loyalty Opposition," combined film clips of presidential statements with rebuttals offered by Mr. O'Brien.

Tradition Harmed

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The program closed with a sharp attack on Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, who Mr. O'Brien charged was contributing to the "polarization" within the society by words that "can only lead to further division and mistrust among our people."

The program opened with an excerpt from Mr. Nixon's inaugural address appealing for "lowered voices" followed by the observation by Mr. O'Brien that "today the divisions within our society are far greater than they were 18 months ago."

The program closed with a sharp attack on Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, who Mr. O'Brien charged was contributing to the "polarization" within the society by words that "can only lead to further division and mistrust among our people."

Witness Says Aide On Phone Called Self 'McCormack'

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP).—A contractor testified today at the trial of Martin Swig, suspended chief aide to House Speaker John McCormack D., Mass., that he had heard Mr. Swig on several occasions say on the phone, "This is Senator McCormack."

Peter Bratt, president of a contracting firm bearing his name, was called by the government as a rebuttal witness as the influence-peddling trial in U.S. District Court neared its end after three weeks.

Although the defense rested its case Monday without putting Mr. Swig on the stand, Mr. Swig's lawyer, Paul T. Smith, has continued during the trial that neither Mr. Swig nor lobbyist Nathan Voloshen ever impersonated Rep. McCormack on the phone.

Mr. Swig, 48, was indicted for conspiring with Mr. Voloshen, 70, a long-time friend of Rep. McCormack, to use the prestige of the Speaker's office on behalf of Mr. Voloshen's clients, and for giving about it to a grand jury.

Mr. Bratt said he had known both Mr. Voloshen and Mr. Swig for more than 12 years, and that he visited the Speaker's office regularly every two or three weeks.

Confession Shared

"I share the relief of all Americans that our troops have crossed back into South Vietnam, but I also share the confusion of most Americans who wonder what Cambodia is really all about."

Noting that the President had declared at a January news conference that he did not expect a recession, Mr. O'Brien observed that today "we have inflation and recession at the same time."

On crime, Mr. O'Brien blamed the administration for not providing more money to state and local law enforcement agencies and conceded that the crime rate under the Nixon administration was not going down but rather rose 15 percent in the first three months of 1970 over the comparable period last year.

Leadership Attacked

Mr. O'Brien charged that the President had failed to provide "strong moral leadership" on civil rights and contended that it was a Democratic-controlled Congress that had taken the leadership in shifting national priorities, such as giving greater attention to environmental problems.

The free time for the four programs was made available by CBS after the Democratic National Committee petitioned the Federal Communications Commission to force broadcasters to sell time to political parties for presentation of their views on controversial issues.

2 Soviet Scientists Cite Evidence That Asians Discovered Americas

MOSCOW, July 8 (Reuters).—Two Leningrad specialists in Oriental antiquity have produced a theory that ancient Asian geographers knew of the existence of the Americas at least 1,500 years before the birth of Christ, Tass news agency reported yesterday.

The specialists, Lev Gumilev and Bronislav Kuznetsov, based their hypothesis on the deciphering of ancient maps of the world in old Tibetan books, Tass said.

The arrangement of countries and continents on the maps conformed with the knowledge of the world of the ancient Sumerians and Chaldeans, the earliest geographers.

The Soviet specialists concluded that the data contained in the map was known in Asia in the second millennium B.C.

"The honor of discovery of the Americas possibly belongs to ancient Asian travelers," Tass declared.

The agency said that the ancient Tibetan maps were known to Orientalists before, but were believed to be charts of imaginary lands of fantasy or mystical Buddhist tales.

2d GI Sentenced For Crime Spree In 3 Countries

Contest Cost To Coca-Cola May Be Millions

FRANKFURT, West Germany, July 8 (AP).—The U.S. government has ordered the Coca-Cola Co. to pay prize money to persons allegedly deceived in a promotional game last year, officials said today.

If the government edict goes through, it could cost the firm millions of dollars. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) said 831 persons out of an estimated 1.5 million competitors won a prize of \$100 each in a contest called "Big Name Stingo" in which the aim was to match names of personalities with their achievements with the use of bottle caps and cards.

According to the FTC, contestants were misled because Coca-Cola and the organization which ran the promotion, Glendinning Companies Inc., of Westport, Conn. required—but did not say so—that two names be matched with some of the achievements.

If half of the contestants qualified, Coca-Cola would be required to pay out \$75 million. If only 10 percent qualified, it would cost the company \$15 million.

Coca-Cola had no immediate comment on the FTC order.

Chicago Buses, El Raise Fare to 45 Cents

CHICAGO, July 8 (Reuters).—More than 1,500,000 commuters dug deeper in their pockets today when the Chicago Transit Authority raised bus and train fares in an attempt to stave off bankruptcy.

The basic fare on buses and the city's overhead railway system went up by five cents to 45 cents after the state legislature refused to do out emergency funds to keep the authority in business.

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Page 4—Thursday, July 9, 1970

31st Down—How Many to Go?

The center-left government of Premier Mariano Rumor, Romea 31st since World War II, took office only three months ago after a seven-week crisis, the longest since 1945. Its resignation and the increasing frequency and duration of political crises in Italy—the current one is the fifth in two years—stem from factional feuding within the governing Christian Democratic and Socialist parties over two inter-related issues: social reform and cooperation with the Communists.

The political and social malaise that afflicts Italy is a variant of the “revolution of rising expectations.” The more highly paid skilled workers of the north and the peasants in some of the country’s richest farm areas vote Communist as a protest.

They seek a greater share of the nation’s growing wealth. Inflation, bureaucratic inefficiency and archaic social, governmental and educational institutions have stirred protests by other groups, including students, civil servants, intellectuals, veterans and the aged.

A root cause paradoxically is Italy’s economic “miracle” of the past decade, which has seen an extraordinary expansion of industry and trade. Millions of peasants—and automobiles—have flooded into the bulging cities of central and northern Italy. Insufficient housing, schools, hospitals, urban transit, commuter networks, social services—and colossal traffic jams—have been the result.

A vigorous, united government would have difficulty surmounting such problems, and the center-left coalition that has governed Italy most of the time since 1962 is neither. The Christian Democratic party, with almost 38 percent of the vote, is split into nine

identifiable factions. Four or five rival groups struggle within the two Socialist parties. The political views of these factions range from far right to far left.

In these circumstances, leftist Christian Democrats and Socialists have been tempted to accept—or to threaten to accept—Communist support in parliament to overcome the blocking vote of conservative Christian Democratic factions. A break-up of the Christian Democratic party might be the result, but the temptation has increased as the cold war has faded, as the political influence of the Catholic Church has declined, and as the Communists have sought “respectability.”

In local government in some areas, left Socialist cooperation with the Communists has continued in the pre-1963 pattern. But the decision of the Socialists to extend this cooperation to two of Italy’s 15 new regional councils, a higher level of government, has now precipitated a showdown. A moderate bloc of Christian Democrats, supported by the Social Democrats, evidently convinced Rumor to resign. Theoretically, this forces left Socialists to choose either participation in the national center-left government or cooperation with the Communists in the regional councils.

In the present parliament, the only majority that is both arithmetically and politically possible is one that includes both the Christian Democrats and the Socialists. New elections, three years before they are due, might alter that; but with or without new elections, a patchwork solution that would continue some form of center-left rule is the most likely outcome of the prolonged crisis that now probably lies ahead.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Agnew of Red Gap

The USIA’s investment of \$80,000 in a split-screen color film about Spiro T. Agnew for overseas audiences was doubtless justified both by world interest and by the need to explain the Vice-President to puzzled friends of this country abroad. The United States has few public relations problems of greater magnitude.

Not surprisingly, the film presents none of the criticism of Agnew by American intellectuals, liberals, the news media and just plain Democrats. But it does include some

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Middle East

The U.S.S.R. is in an impasse. Washington is getting worried by Israeli Air Force losses and reportedly made it known to Moscow that any challenge to the status quo would be intolerable. Egyptian public opinion is now convinced that this time has come to resume the offensive in Sinai. The prolongation of Nasser’s visit to Moscow appears to originate from the difficulty of finding a common tactic.

—From *Combat* (Paris).

* * *

From his comments on the complexities of inter-Arab rivalries and the Middle East’s economic and strategic importance, and the naive statement that “the Russians seem to have an interest in moving into the Mediterranean,” President Nixon appears only just to have turned his concentration on the Middle East. His statements on Vietnam sound like attempts to free his hand more to pursue this new interest. The interview (on network television) is in contrast with the discreet efforts by U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers to interest all parties in his latest proposals. They have not yet been revealed in official detail, but they appear to be receiving more consideration than any of their predecessors. At the same time the U.S.S.R. has put forward new, and reportedly more flexible, ideas about peace negotiations. President Nixon rightly welcomed efforts “to cool it in the Middle East.” But his awareness of the need for urgent action comes none too soon.

—From *the Guardian* (London).

Troubled Ulster

The leaders of the Orange Order have shown their intransigence by rejecting Mr. Maudling’s appeal yesterday to cancel their parades next weekend.

There was probably never much chance that they would agree but hopes of their doing so faded after the Hillary incident,

—From *The Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 9, 1885

PARIS.—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday passed a resolution important in itself and which may be a possible point de départ for other resolutions of a similar character. On the proposition of M. Barrodet it was resolved: “That the Chamber invites the Government to constitute a permanent court of arbitration between the French Republic and the Republic of the United States.”

Fifty Years Ago

July 9, 1920

WARSAW.—The danger to Poland daily grows more serious, in view of the important successes gained by the Bolsheviks on the whole front from the Dvina in the north to Rovno in the south. Rovno itself has been captured and the Reds have at length crossed the Berezina in face of the stubborn Polish resistance. The Poles are making a great patriotic effort to stem the invasion.



More Very Bad News

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON. Day by day, the ugly facts come in from the Suez front. Each new fact points Soviet intentions in the Middle East in an ever-darker light. And each new fact means deeper and deeper peril for beleaguered Israel.

In this case last week, the first full report was given on the radically improved Soviet SAM-2 missiles, which are responsible for the tiny Israel Air Force’s hitherto unprecedented losses of Phantom fighter-bombers. It now appears, however, that this first report was sadly incomplete.

In the combat zone along the Suez Canal, the Israelis are fighting for their lives and national future. They must now face not just the vastly more effective new-model SAM-2s, but an entire, carefully combined weapons system. And the new system ominously includes Soviet SAM-3 missiles managed by Russian troops.

The first component of the weapons system is an immensely dense deployment of ack-ack guns and other anti-aircraft weapons. These cover a strip along the entire Suez Canal and about fifteen miles inland. And the deployment has been strengthened by another new Soviet missile—the Russian version of the American Redeye, which is a light ground-to-air weapon with an efficient target-seeking device.

2 Lines of SAMs

The second component of the weapons system is the line of SAM-2 missiles, emplaced on a line about fifteen miles inland from the canal bank. With their twenty-mile range, these improved SAM-2s are effective up to the canal itself. Thus any Israeli pilot, going in low to attack a target in the combat zone, meets the fiercest sort of anti-aircraft fire: and if the pilot goes in at high altitude, he is met with salvos of SAM-2s.

As to the weapons system’s third component, it consists of at least two and probably three emplacements of SAM-3 missiles, complete with Russian crews as noted above. These have now been moved far forward, from their former positions deep in the interior of Egypt, to new positions just outside the official combat zone. Here the SAM-3s can be used to support and protect the line of SAM-2s.

Bonn obviously goes farther than Paris [in rapprochement with the East] . . . But how far can it go? One senses that the Kremlin sooner or later might suggest more precisely to its West German partners—perhaps to Mr. Scheel in late July—that they should get out of NATO, as France did. The first reaction of Bonn could hardly be a positive one. Is this the reason why the Germans suddenly brought up the question of European defense under the nuclear angle in connection with common diplomacy within the framework of the future political union?

—From *Les Echos* (Paris).

Arms for South Africa

Undoubtedly the happiest outcome would be the discovery that it is not vital to provide South Africa even with arms suitable for repelling external aggression. If the government decides it must sell some, it must ensure that it sells only the minimum and that the Commonwealth knows it is the minimum. Meanwhile there can be no objection to a defense review.

—From *The Times* (London).

Letters

Zoo Horror

Of all the horror stories the International Herald Tribune has printed, the worst and the most incomprehensible I have read is that about the treatment by the visitors of the animals in the Marwell Zoo (G.H.T., July 1). It has made me sick.

I have lived in several parts of the world, where I have seen humans, attached to a cart, savagely beaten by their owners, cats and dogs kicked into insensibility or death, beautiful little birds slaughtered to satisfy the primitive lust of some stupid hunter, but these animals and birds had a chance, in many cases, to run or fly and to escape their tormentors.

But why should anyone want to harm these poor creatures in a zoo, caged and unable to retaliate or to escape? Of course see lions will eat fish, but why should anyone want to poison them? Why should anyone want to destroy a camel’s eye, or hurt a bear’s foot, or crush

the skull of a crocodile or give an ostrich the bright objects these birds will swallow?

Can the French SPCA do anything about this human indecency?

WALTER WYANT.

Athens.

Trucks for Russia

For their economic development the Russians need badly a heavy truck factory. They need that for purpose the American know-how, their efficiency and their financial capacity. The Americans who must have their good reasons not to help the Russians, should however try a deal and tell them: “We shall build for you the most modern factory and we shall grant you long-term credits, but you get out of the Mediterranean and the Middle East.” The Russian rulers, who are good businessmen, may eventually accept the proposal.

A. R. KIND.
Le Mont & Lausanne,
Switzerland.

In a very real sense, therefore, Russian troops are already actively engaged in the great battle for control of the air over the combat zone along the canal. Yet even that is by no means the end of this grim story.

The evidence, albeit incomplete, is already clear that the entire vast weapons system above-described is now under direct Soviet control. The responses to the warnings of the radars; the management of the electronic countermeasures (and counter-counter measures); the orchestration of the missile salvos and anti-aircraft fire—all these are now Soviet responsibilities in the vital canal-side strip, where the Egyptians were so recently alleged to be strictly on their own.

The effects to date, furthermore, have been desperately grave for the Israelis. The great majority of their aircraft—their supersonic Mirages, and their workhorse American Skyhawks, and naturally their wholly obsolete Mysteres, Vaubots and Ouragans—can no longer be used to attack targets much beyond the bank of the Suez Canal itself.

Only the Phantoms

Before the new weapons system was installed, these other planes ranged quite freely over the whole combat zone. Now, however, only the Israeli Phantoms can be used to attack targets at any distance from the canal. And considering the tiny stock of Phantoms that Israel possesses, three Phantoms downed in a single week add up to a cruelly heavy rate of loss.

By showing courage and superb efficiency, the Phantoms’ fliers have scored some successes. Three or four of the SAM-2 emplacements have been so heavily damaged that they have been put out of action, at any rate for a while. This has further meant painful losses for both the Egyptians and the Russians, who are also present at the SAM-2 sites as “advisors” but in extra-heavy numbers. (The Russians dead, by the way, are sent home for burial marked “killed in a minor accident.”)

Even so, the situation is plainly reaching the stage of acute crisis, with Israel’s whole future ultimately at stake. Equally critical, moreover—and for President Nixon as well as for Israel—are the time factors.

The new weapons system was ob-

viously put in along the Suez front to coincide with Gamal Abdel Nasser’s long visit to the Soviet Union.

He and his Soviet masters are now assessing the first combat results;

and above all they are assessing the U.S. response to this further Soviet move forward. And God

knows what the next move forward may be, if further dithering is the only real U.S. response!

The psychological consequences of this treacherous existence are not in doubt. There is bred among millions of Americans a sense of inferiority, of having worked hard for illusive gains, of having been conned or gyped. There is a predisposition to resent those who get special

privileges.

But this is dull and pallid stuff.

It compares not at all with the red meat served up by those who know how to play upon resentment of the blacks and the educated elite.

The masters of that appeal—the Agnews, and Reagan and Wallace—now hold the high ground in American politics.

What this means is that there is a true potential for trouble in the American polity, not just a tendency.

But by 33 years of age, with two children between six and fifteen, he is slightly in the hole. When he crosses 40 and has two children between 9 and 18, he has to spend 25 percent more than he earns every year. He can make ends meet only by drawing down savings, moonlighting, or having a working wife.

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Roy Jenkins Deputy Head Of Laborites

Election May Mean
He's Heir to Wilson

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, July 8 (NYT).—Roy Jenkins was elected deputy leader of the Labor party today. In the opinion of many he thus becomes Harold Wilson's heir presumptive.

It was a highly significant result for British politics in terms beyond the personal. For one thing, Mr. Jenkins's victory is a big boost for those—including Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath—who want to see Britain in the Common Market.

Mr. Jenkins has for years been a (perhaps the) leading "European" in the Labor party, one who thinks Britain's future lies in the European Economic Community.

For that reason, elements in the party opposed to British membership in the EEC tried hard to block Mr. Jenkins's election. If they had succeeded, it would have been grim news for Mr. Heath, who needs all-party backing for Britain's application.

Moreover, Mr. Jenkins's victory shows that the political balance in the Labor party after its defeat in last month's election remains moderately right of center. Mr. Jenkins has always been regarded by the left as insufficiently "Socialist."

He won over two other candidates in a secret paper ballot that closed today. The opponents were Michael Foot, a leading voice on the left wing, and Fred Pearn, the former leader of the House and an opponent of EEC membership.

To win, Mr. Jenkins needed an absolute majority of the votes cast. Many thought he would fall short, and then lose in a second ballot. But he won easily. The vote was 133 for Mr. Jenkins, 67 for Mr. Foot and 43 for Mr. Pearn.

Mr. Jenkins, 49, was chancellor of the Exchequer for the last two and a half years of the Labor government. Before going into the government he was a well known journalist and author of several books of political history and biography.

In the Labor party, he has been viewed with some suspicion as a not very earthy type. Though the son of a Welsh miner, he went to Balliol College, Oxford, and has the accents and personal interests of a nonworking-class intellectual.

2 Basque Priests Get 3-Year Jail Terms in Spain

BURGOS, Spain, July 8 (Reuters).—A Spanish military court last night sentenced two priests and two students to a total of 36 years' imprisonment here for crimes ranging from sheltering terrorists to armed robbery.

Father Jose Maria Madariaga, curate of Burgos, and father Francisco Bilbao, of Melaca—both Basque country dioceses—were each sentenced to three years in prison.

Father Madariaga was charged with harboring a member of the extremist Basque Nationalist Movement (ETA) who had escaped from prison last year.

He was convicted of military rebellion, a standard charge faced by ETA activists and sympathizers since military courts were given the task of stamping out the campaign for a separate Basque state in north Spain.

Father Bilbao was found guilty of distributing pamphlets containing illegal propaganda against the Spanish government.

One student received 30 years in jail, the second 20 years for terrorism and banditry.

Franco Inaugurates Dam on River Tagus

CACERES, Spain, July 8 (Reuters).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco yesterday inaugurated a giant dam which will harness the waters of the River Tagus to create the biggest artificial lake in western Europe.

The dam, 1,800 feet wide and 450 feet high, will feed four groups of hydroelectric generators at its foot and form a lake 57 miles long, covering an area of 25,800 acres.

Firemen hosed the blaze with tons of water and foam to protect the other 200 oil tanks in the dock complex.

The tanker Port-au-Prince, moored nearby, left the harbor, and the crews of two liners, the French France and the Spanish Cabe San Roque, were alerted for possible sailing.

At dawn, the fire was under control.

Post Office Lockout

OTTAWA, July 8 (UPI).—The post office today locked out 1,500 workers from 47 offices in Quebec and Ontario as "rotating strikes" by 6,000 postal workers shut down 48 other post offices. Ninety-five post offices with 7,500 employees were shut down.

However, during the last two weeks, left-of-center factions within a Christian Democratic party have come out strongly against disruption of the legislature, whose institutional term expires in 1973. Political commentators speculate that Mr. Saragat might first ask



CHANGING COLORS—Old Glory, Texas, has not always been named for the U.S. flag. This predominantly German settlement was once named Brandenburg. But Brandenburgers decided to shed their Germanic image in 1917 and in a referendum voted the patriotic shift.

Obituaries

Sir Allen Lane Dies at 67, Founder of Penguin Books

LONDON, July 8 (NYT).—Sir Allen Lane, 67, founder and head of Penguin Books, died last night of cancer in Northwood, Middlesex.

Before Penguin Books was established, the bulk of paperbacks were pulp novels. Sir Allen's idea of offering good titles at low prices influenced the reading habits of Britain and many other countries. He was knighted in 1952 for his services to publishing.

Sir Allen started Penguin in 1935, when the publishing business here was in the doldrums. His own publishing concern, Bodley Head, was then on the verge of bankruptcy. He had joined Bodley, which was owned by his uncle, John Lane, in 1919. Six years later, on the death of his uncle, he became managing director. Bodley Head was finding it difficult to compete with more aggressive publishing firms that had lists of established writers. With his two brothers, Richard and John, and \$500 capital, he started Penguin Books and soon resigned from Bodley. The venture got off to a slow start but within 25 years he became a millionaire.

He sought 12 good books to start, and a sympathetic British publisher, Jonathan Cape, let him have them, including works by Hemingway, Maugham and Compton MacKenzie.

Demand for Penguins was slow at first until Woolworth's started selling them. After that, the bookshops, which had not been enthusiastic about stocking them, thought again. By 1937, more than 100 titles had been reprinted as Penguins; then came Penguin Specials and Penguin Classics—which confirmed his respect for learning and his business instinct that had gambled on mass demand for good books.

Dame Laura Knight

LONDON, July 8 (AP).—Dame Laura Knight, 92, Britain's most famous 20th-century woman painter, whose canvases of circus and theater life were internationally known, died at her London home today.

Her career as an artist spanned 75 years. She was made a dame in 1928 for her services to art and became a member of the Royal Academy in 1939. She was the first woman to be elected to the academy since Angelica Kaufman and Mary Moser, who were founders members in 1769. A year later her husband, Harold Knight, a portrait painter, was elected and they became the first husband and wife academicians. He died in 1961.

Charles Tobias

NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT).—Charles Tobias, 72, who with his brothers Harry and Henry wrote hundreds of songs for Broadway shows, films and individual singers, died yesterday of a liver ailment in Manhattan, L.I.

Among his songs were "Don't Sit Under the Apple Tree," "If I Had My Life to Live Over," "Rose O'Day" and the war song "We Did It Before and We Can Do It Again."

Mr. Tobias began his career by writing parodies. He became a singer for music publishing firms,

and for several years appeared in vaudeville.

Mr. Tobias took about 15 minutes to write "When Your Hair Has Turned to Silver." Peter De Rose played a new tune for Mr. Tobias at 2 a.m. and at 2:15 a.m. the title and chorus for the number were complete.

Francesco Petacci

MOSCOW, July 8 (AP).—Francesco Petacci, the father of Benito Mussolini's best known mistress, has died of a heart attack the family announced today. His eldest daughter and second child, Claretta, who was Mussolini's mistress in 1945 and her body was hung in public alongside Mussolini's.

The woman, Natalya Gorbanevskaya, 33, mother of two young boys, was arrested last Dec. 24 after the police searched her apartment and confiscated several protest documents and poems. She was committed to a Moscow prison hospital a week later and has been held there since.

Two young sympathizers who were barred from the proceedings were arrested outside the courtroom where the hearing was held when the police caught them trying to eavesdrop. The hearing was considered a non-crime proceeding.

Sylvester Wile

CANOGA PARK, Calif., July 8 (UPI).—Sylvester Wile, a member of the internationally known Wile Brothers comedy act, died here yesterday. Mr. Wile, 60, was hospitalized after suffering a heart attack at the ranch he shared with his brother Herbert.

Speaks for Catholic Minority

Irish Official Rejects Rebuke By London Over Ulster Visit

By John M. Lee

LONDON, July 8 (NYT).—The Irish foreign minister, Patrick Hillery, tonight rejected official British criticism of his secret tour of a riot-torn Roman Catholic neighborhood in Belfast on Monday.

"I represent a sovereign state and will not be rebuked by anyone else," Mr. Hillery asserted at a press conference at the Irish Embassy near Buckingham Palace.

He spoke after a meeting with the British foreign secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, who informed him yesterday of "serious diplomatic difficulties" in visiting Northern Ireland, which is still a part of Britain, without consulting the British government.

Reflecting Dublin's long-standing claim to authority over all of Ireland, Mr. Hillery said at the embassy: "I regard myself as representative of any man living in Ireland and I am entitled to visit any town and village."

However, he confined his representation today to the 500,000-strong Roman Catholic minority in Northern Ireland and said: "I speak for them today. At any time the minority needs to speak, I am available to them."

Asked whether he also spoke for Ulster's one million Protestant majority, Mr. Hillery said that they had "no cause for insecurity whatsoever."

Mr. Hillery had scheduled a visit with British officials today to discuss questions of the European Economic Community, when the British foreign secretary "invited" him for a meeting to discuss his controversial trip.

At the meeting, Mr. Hillery urged that the Protestant Orange Order parades scheduled for Monday be banned in sensitive areas—that is where there is a large Roman Catholic population—and re-routed where necessary. He did not call for an outright ban.

Authority Urged

"I have come to ask the British government to reassess the authority they claim to have," Mr. Hillery said.

In other developments concerning the parades, which many fear will spark new violence, the Rev. Ian Paisley, Protestant militant leader, discussed the situation today with Home Secretary Reginald Maudling. Mr. Maudling was rebuffed by Orange leaders yesterday when he appealed to them to abandon the parades.

On leaving the meeting, Mr. Paisley warned of a "very serious" situation if the marches were canceled. But he said that he would exert his influence to see that the parades went off peacefully.

Commenting on his visit to the Belfast Falls Road area, Mr. Hillery said that the Roman Catholic community there had been subjected to armed attacks last summer.

Noting that many of the arms found by the British Army in Roman Catholic homes last weekend

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USA, TWA, 747 ...ahhhh

London Nightlife.

Ins and Outs of English Clubs

By Maxine Molyneux

LONDON, July 8.—Referring to White's, founded in 1692, Dean Swift said: "It is the club of which people have died from exclusion," and Disraeli, who was not a member, said that membership was a "supreme distinction comparable only to the Garter." No self-respecting Victorian gentleman could afford to be without his club where he could retire at his leisure, relax in soft buttoned leather chairs, free from the irritations of female company, and attended by an army of discreetly servile attendants.

To the 19th-century gentleman, a club offered security and an almost Masonic elitism—the "old boy" network of schools and universities extended to the club system in later life. With the club came an aura of instant wealth and status. The aspiring country gentleman with the right connections immediately had at his disposal the lavish opulence of a magnificently equipped town house, and the services of more waiters and stewards than he could hope to command in a lifetime.

Things have changed since then—the snuff of decadence hangs over these bastions of masculine society; yet the concept of exclusivity remains, in spite of creeping socialism and the leveling of class distinctions. If a club is not exclusive nobody who is anybody wants to join. Or put another way, as Groucho Marx once said: "I'm not going to pay good money to join a club that lets people like me in."

Men's Club

The gentlemen's clubs still exist, clustered on either side of Pall Mall, but changes in society have brought about a different kind of club, a club which retains its aura of quintessential elitism, yet which allows the meritocracy in through the back door.

The new clubs cultivate a more informal atmosphere, and unlike the plush West End gentlemen's retreats, they provide not only quantities of food and drink, but suitable conditions for entertaining women. In place of learned tomes and bound volumes, mini-skirted discothèque girls help the extravagantly bored to while away their hours.

There are only three or four clubs (at a time) that are patronized by the young élite of London, because, quite simply, the élite is a limited group. For

example, the Club dell'Arethuso, Kings Road, Chelsea, was once at the pinnacle of exclusivity, with such personalities as Margot Fonteyne, Nureyev, Lee Radziwill and Laurence Harvey dining in the white terraced restaurant. Leading industrialists, young Greek millionaires et al. would come to sip their wine in the sleek Apicella decor.

But then the scene moved on: and this had nothing to do with the Arethuso itself, or the impeccable service, and exceptionally good meals which it offers, but once the In Set had gone, the club began to seem rather like a banquet after the principal guests had left.

Although the club boasts a waiting list of several thousand names, and maintains strict restrictions on who and how many go in, it is, said one regular visitor, "no longer the watering place with the right connections."

Burke's seems to have taken over. Suddenly, this has become the place where people want to be seen. Burke's is run by a famous and fashionable photographer, the Earl of Lichfield, Douglas (Duggie) Hayward, an equally fashionable tailor, Leslie Linder, a film director, and Ian Hayton, a company director. This club in Clifford Street has

Annabel's

But only one has managed to be really successful, Annabel's is frequented both by leading pop painters such as David Hockney, and by ageing peers of the realm in search of a little scintillating distraction. But Annabel's cannot be said to be disconcerted by its oxidized image. It remains the mecca of the club world, *la crème de la crème* of exclusive nocturnal delights.

Annabel's has about 4,000 members, good food, a dance floor, £80,000 (\$192,000) worth of art works, and a staff of 80. One employee stands guard in the men's room where a telex machine sits on the stock market quotations.

But for all this, there is something sad about these clubs: when the revelers leave early in the morning, or order their grapefruit cocktail, eggs and bacon for breakfast at Burke's, one wonders exactly what they have got for their money which they could not have got at one of London's better dine-and-dance restaurants.

The answer is always the same—prestige of belonging to something that the rank and file cannot join. It may be worth £25 (\$60) a year, and another £30 (\$48) per visit, which may be as often as several times a week. If one is very rich, perhaps it is all that money can buy.

The semi-annual fashion shows by top couturiers in Italy, Spain and France began yesterday in Rome. Despite strong buyer resistance to midi and maxi lengths, the message is long from all three fashion capitals, as these preview sketches from Women's Wear Daily reveal:

Above, a silk print dress from Hubert de Givenchy's summer collection, which the Parisian couturier picks as a prophecy of his clothes for fall.

At right, one of Valentino's (of Rome) fall looks: a brown crepe midi skirt teamed with matching blouse.

At far right, Pertega (Madrid) sticks with the jumpsuit in black silk jersey topped with a felt cape.

Women's wear Daily.

Ken Scott's New Prints: Heavenly

By Eugenia Sheppard

NEWS YORK.—Ken Scott, the man from Indiana who designs, manufactures, and runs his own fashion boutique in Milan, opened here Monday instead of with the usual fanfare in Rome.

In the past, the fabulous Scott openings, held around midnight at Roman nightclubs, gyms, and even an Italian country circus along with

the animals, have drawn hundreds of spectators and made miles of headlines, not only for himself but for Italian fashions.

The most famous name in print fashions, along with Emilio Pucci, Ken Scott always keeps his dresses simple to show off the fabrics he designs. He liked the longer skirts before most designers did and goes on with them in the new collection. His skirts stop somewhere between mid-calf and ankle, and below them are his favorite cloaks with ankle straps and soles an inch-and-a-half thick.

In prints he has rather thoroughly run through the birds, the flowers, and the animals, but he is never at a loss for a story. He has gone on to the celestial heavens. His two most spectacular silk Jersey evening dresses put the rising sun or the full moon squarely

across a lady's chest while the rest of her body is wrapped in rosy clouds. Like many of his dresses, the jerseys have super-scarves as big as area rugs, made of the same sun and moon prints on gauzy chiffon.

Many of Ken Scott's own favorites, prints are based on African art this time. There are five based on sea shells and another big group on folklore he picked up on a recent trip to the Orient.

Ken Scott designs for both men and women. He always shows his fashions in matched couples, though he doesn't expect they'll be worn that way.

More hangover from the Orient is his wide wrap-and-tie pants for men and a simple sarong for the girls.

The sarong is actually a strapless evening dress wrapped to

the waist in a full moon square.

The most fascinating fabric

in the collection turns out to be one of the early synthetics, nothing more than a sheer, slightly rayon that manages to look antique and costume especially in a giant shawl outlined in long, stringy black fringe.

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

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FINANCE

PARIS, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1970

Page 7

At Group of Ten Meeting

West Decides to 'Go Slow' On Flexible Exchange Rates

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 8 (UPI).—The major industrialized Western nations decided here today to go slow in introducing greater flexibility to the monetary system.

While narrowing their differences on just how to achieve the objective of easing currency adjustments, treasury officials and central bankers from the top ten industrial nations said they would continue studying the issues without making any firm commitments this year.

The United States had hoped for more solid results but apparently did not press its case in an effort to avoid diplomatic friction.

Deputies of the Group of Ten decided that "solutions should not be sought with haste," Rinaldo Ossola, deputy governor of the bank of Italy, told reporters.

Mr. Ossola, who chaired the meeting, disclosed that the six member states of the European Economic Community had not yet been able to adopt a common position.

France and Belgium are opposed to greater flexibility, while West Germany, Italy and Holland are in favor. Because of this split, the British government, now negotiating community membership, has decided the wisest course at the moment is to take no position.

The United States had hoped to gain a commitment for greater flexibility at the International Monetary Fund's annual meeting in September.

What it got instead was a recognition that three means of achieving more flexibility were worthy of further study after the meeting.

These are that margins of currency fluctuations be widened beyond the present 1 percent either side of parity; that transitional rating rates be legalized; and that there be recognition of the need for "prompt and timely" currency adjustments of up to 30 percent.

The Group of Ten deputies use countries represent the bulk of the voting weight inside the group, similarly decided in the words of Mr. Ossola, "what we will never

have unlimited flexibility."

Put into effect very wide currency bands—beyond 5 percent either side of parity.

Rely on mathematical formulas which would force countries to alter parity automatically.

The system of fixed but adjustable values must be preserved by the Italian central banker.

"Nobody wants to put that question."

Monetary authorities are extremely worried about the market reaction that would be certain to follow any firm decisions for greater flexibility.

There would be strong currencies and the weak currencies.

It is felt that this reaction may already be taking place as cited as reason for going slow.

Passage Uncertain

Thus, when the bill reaches the floor all international lending agencies will be lumped together.

Passage is far from certain.

The committee apparently felt that it stood a better chance of getting one bill through two.

The bill, approved yesterday, would authorize the U.S. contribution of \$100 million in fiscal 1971 and \$450 million each in fiscal

1972 and 1973 to the soft loan window of the Inter-American Bank, known as the Fund for Special Operations.

In addition it would authorize \$150 million for an increase in the paid-in capital of the bank and \$673.5 million in callable capital.

The equity markets, which had

fallen sharply up to the last week of May, had settled down again somewhat. On balance, share prices had risen in most member countries, except Italy where they had kept falling in recent weeks.

Industrialists in all member countries had recently expanded investment plans for 1970, though these were already extensive at the end of 1969, the survey said.

In Germany a 22 percent increase in capital spending is now probable, against the 18 percent forecast at the end of 1969. In France, the increase is estimated at 27 percent, up from 19 percent; in Italy 42 percent from 41 percent; and in Luxembourg 38 percent from 37 percent. Detailed Dutch and Belgian figures were unavailable.

The French also see flexibility as a means for the United States to avoid monetary discipline, since most adjustments would probably be upward.

The propensity to invest was particularly pronounced in the metal products and basic materials industries, while plans in mining,

and in the food, beverages and tobacco industries, were below average.

Management was reported to be very optimistic about future sales prospects. The upward revision of investment plans was, however, probably due partly to the fact that price increases had proved sharper than was generally expected at the end of 1969.

In the Community as a whole industrial production had continued to expand fairly briskly, though not as fast as at the beginning of the year. In general growth would probably prove to have lost momentum, mainly because so many projects were running at or near capacity and labor was so scarce, the report said.

To judge by results of the EEC business surveys, the backlog of orders in some consumer goods industries, especially textiles and leather, had contracted a little since the beginning of the year. On the other hand, the demand for capital goods and basic materials—particularly chemicals and steel—was running at a very high level.

In April and May the rise in consumer prices was again held back, but largely because of seasonal factors, the report said.

Auto manufacturers were worried by the specter of more foreign penetration of the British car market as stockpiles of vehicles—minus the distributors, dynamos and starters that Lucas provides—mounted.

The package deal, settling all outstanding pay claims at Lucas, should mean "a long period of peace," a union official said.

All major manufacturers began stockpiling cars as supplies of Lucas components dried up. Jaguar, which has a year-long waiting list for the award-winning XJ6, shut down completely a week ago.

House Group Votes Package Deal for Foreign Aid Banks

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 8 (NYT).—The House Banking Committee has approved a further U.S. contribution of more than \$1 billion over the next three years to the Inter-American Development Bank.

The bill was approved in the form requested by the administration, following an agreement on repayment of the bank's resources by its member countries earlier this year at Punta Del Este, Uruguay.

In a surprise decision, the committee voted to combine the Inter-American bank bill with one authorizing an increase in the U.S. quota in the International Monetary Fund, an increase in the contribution to the capital of the World Bank, and the first contribution of "soft loan" funds to the Asian Development Bank.

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To judge by results of the EEC business surveys, the backlog of orders in some consumer goods industries, especially textiles and leather, had contracted a little since the beginning of the year. On the other hand, the demand for capital goods and basic materials—particularly chemicals and steel—was running at a very high level.

In April and May the rise in consumer prices was again held back, but largely because of seasonal factors, the report said.

Auto manufacturers were worried by the specter of more foreign penetration of the British car market as stockpiles of vehicles—minus the distributors, dynamos and starters that Lucas provides—mounted.

The package deal, settling all outstanding pay claims at Lucas, should mean "a long period of peace," a union official said.

All major manufacturers began stockpiling cars as supplies of Lucas components dried up. Jaguar, which has a year-long waiting list for the award-winning XJ6, shut down completely a week ago.

Passage Uncertain

Thus, when the bill reaches the floor all international lending agencies will be lumped together.

Passage is far from certain.

The committee apparently felt that it stood a better chance of getting one bill through two.

The bill, approved yesterday, would authorize the U.S. contribution of \$100 million in fiscal 1971 and \$450 million each in fiscal

1972 and 1973 to the soft loan window of the Inter-American Bank, known as the Fund for Special Operations.

In addition it would authorize \$150 million for an increase in the paid-in capital of the bank and \$673.5 million in callable capital.

The equity markets, which had

fallen sharply up to the last week of May, had settled down again somewhat. On balance, share prices had risen in most member countries, except Italy where they had kept falling in recent weeks.

Industrialists in all member countries had recently expanded investment plans for 1970, though these were already extensive at the end of 1969, the survey said.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

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BOOKS

FAMILY PORTRAIT

By Catherine Drinker Bowen
Atlantic-Little, Brown. Illustrated. 301 pp. \$7.50.

Reviewed by Gerald W. Johnson

In 1935 this reviewer was assigned a slender volume titled "Friends and Fiddlers" and signed with a name that he had never heard before, Catherine Drinker Bowen. It was charming.

Thirty-five years later a volume titled "Family Portrait" comes to the same reviewer signed with the same name, but this time he has heard of it and how! This volume, too, is not without charm, but it does not depend upon that quality alone. It is richer, more vividly colored, wiser and sadder than "Friends and Fiddlers."

In the intervening 35 years Catherine Drinker Bowen has attained a position for which there is no exact classification. She may be described accurately as biographer, historian, critic of music, and philosopher, but she is not a "professor" of any. She is a scholar, but not an academic.

Back in the days when women were suppressed more successfully than they are at present, the type was familiar enough and had its own designation: Man of Letters, which was generally understood. It meant one such as Samuel Johnson, no professor and merely an honorary doctor, who could turn out a dictionary, a novel, a poem, or a biography, all on a level of competence that makes it absurd to call him a lexicographer. He was a Man of Letters.

But to refer to Mrs. Bowen, nee Catherine Drinker, as a Woman of Letters is misleading, tending to bracket her with Mesdames de Sevigne, de Staél, Wortley Montagu and other genitives of the epistolary style. This American woman's intellectual prototype is Dr. Johnson. It is not of record that she produced anything comparable to his.

"Let observation with extensive view Survey mankind from China to Peru"

but the vanity of human wishes has been her theme all these years, and she has treated it with "extensive view."

In this volume, however, the view is narrowed to the Drinker family of Philadelphia, but the interest is wider than the view because sociologists will assembled find this valuable case history of the development of "natural" aristocracy in America. The adjective is Jeffersonian, and "far" from being an egomaniac, believed in a "natural aristocracy among men" based on "virtue and talents." But Jefferson's virtue was a straight translation of the Latin *virtus*, which meant manliness, not piety.

Roman *virtus* the Drinker certainly possessed, and Quaker virtue was not lacking among them as far back as the Revolution, when one Henry Drinker (fourth or fifth in a line that now comprises 17 Henrys) was deported from Pennsylvania to the equivalent of a concentration camp in Virginia because he refused, not only to bear arms, but to swear allegiance to mortal man. A year and a half later General Nathanael Greene released Drinker and his fellow rebels, so what end did they do and dare?

A long-time commentator on the American scene, Gerald W. Johnson wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

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JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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BELJUM

HUMILE

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TRIANT

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29 for 9, 43 for 13

Rain Halts Jacklin In Torrid 1st Round

By Fred Tupper

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, July 8 (NYT).—Rain temporarily suspended play for the day and delayed completion of what looked to be the finest round in the marking ever shot in the British Open. For Tony Jacklin was eight under par for 13 holes when thunder and lightning struck and the deluge flooded the course.

The defending British champion had a 29 on the first nine with five birdies and an eagle and added another birdie on the 10th hole.

Record for the British Open is 65, held jointly by Henry Cotton, Eric Brown and Peter Butler of Britain and Leopoldo Ruiz of Argentina. Record for nine holes is 29, by five-time champion Peter Thomson of Australia and Tom Halliburton of Britain set on the same day at Lytham St. Anne's in 1963. The record for "the Old Course" was 66 until Neil Coles of Britain smashed it today by a stroke in easy conditions earlier on. All year had won the South African Open.

Jacklin's magnificent assault.

Came the rains. The Royal and Ancient announced that "play has been temporarily suspended for the day and will be resumed at 0730 tomorrow morning where balls lie tonight."

Jacklin had started three-three, three as putts went down from 15, 5, and 15 feet. Two woods and two putts gave him another birdie on the par-five fifth hole. With the ball hanging between two clumps of grass on a fairway bunker, Tony hit a chip-and-run shot to six feet out and in went the putt for a birdie three on the seventh.

From 100 yards away on the par-four ninth, Jacklin lofted a wedge shot that bounded on the green, hit the stick and disappeared into the hole like a frightened rabbit for an eagle two. Twenty-one and a six-foot putt brought another birdie on the 10th.

Par on the next three and Tony was in trouble. A drive and then somebody yelled "fore," he concentrated and Jacklin pushed a four wood into a bush. "I guess I'll have to take the penalty and drop it out tomorrow. It looks implausible. I'll be lucky to get a six."

Jacklin was down for 43 shots for the 13 holes.

It was a difficult day in this 99th British Open. A Scottish "hail" with mist swirling and visibility down to 200 yards, had delayed the start by half and hour. Then this famous Old Course lay exposed and defenseless under a warm sun and slight easterly breeze.

The glittering field then rediced.

Cole, one of the stars of the Federer Cup team that drew 16-16 with the United States, last fall, was out in 31, his appetite whetted by a half-hour wait on the fifth.

That is, until the Judding.

LTA Rejects Bid to Prevent South Africa From Competing

PARIS, July 6 (AP).—The International Lawn Tennis Federation overwhelmingly rejected today a Hungarian proposal to expel South Africa—which would have barred South African players from international competition anywhere.

Only the Soviet bloc and some African countries backed the expulsion move, rejected by the federation's annual general meeting by a 172-55 vote.

Federation president Ben A. Barnett of Australia said most delegates were swayed against the Hungarian motion by a letter from the non-white South African National Lawn Tennis Union pleading on behalf of 16,000 black and colored players not to be barred from international tennis.

The Hungarian proposal was opposed by the LTA's management committee, which commented that the exclusion of South Africa from this year's Davis Cup competition was sufficient sanction.

The federation also decided to allow tennis to be played with yellow balls for an experimental period of one year. The colored-ball experiment was suggested by the British Federation to determine whether they gave better visibility—particularly in artificial light.

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ON THE BACK STRETCH—John Lowe, a runner on the Newark, Del., high school track team, who conditions himself by sprinting up steps in the University of Delaware Stadium, takes a breather.

Valiant Easily Beats Heritage As America's Cup Trials Open

By Steve Cady

NEWPORT, R.I., July 6 (NYT).—A sparkling scene of unlimited visibility was dulled by some very limited competition yesterday in the 14th and 15th made Jack's round, and Palmer finally collected birdies with decent-sized putts on the 11th and 12th.

On the first hole the two-time British Open winner hit a sand wedge to four feet and had to back off when a black dog ran on the green. "Things like this seem to be happening to me lately," he said as he pushed his putt by the hole.

The Sanders round made Doug good. "Had to qualify just to get in here and my game is not built around rising at six in the morning, with breakfast on the late Harold S. Vanderbilt.

Today's pairings, with the regular 11 a.m. rendezvous, will send Intrepid against Heritage and Valiant against Weatherby.

Today's 2½-mile races were gall-

ed on fairly smooth seas in moderate southwest breezes that began at 12 knots, softened to half that, then to less than a minute, but Intrepid's superiority to windward was overwhelming.

At the end of the second leg, a spinaker reach, Robert McCullough had Valiant more than five minutes ahead, at the end of the third leg more than eight minutes ahead.

Intrepid, steered by Bill Flicker, sliced in fast near the committee boat like a shark to snatch the windward berth away from Weatherby, skippered by George Hinman.

Weatherby made a good bid on the two spinaker reaches when the wind diminished. She closed the gap to less than a minute, but Intrepid's superiority to windward was overwhelming.

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By then, Valiant was more than a mile ahead of Heritage. Both were flying red protest flags, the result of a close tacking incident a couple of minutes before the start. Dev Barker, chairman of the New York Yacht Club's race committee, said the protest wouldn't be decided until tomorrow morning.

Tensai Has Back Surgery

DENVER, July 6 (AP).—Steve Tensai, a starter at quarterback for the Denver Broncos the last three American Football League seasons, underwent surgery for a back injury suffered last November. He

will be out of action six to eight weeks.

Another change in the rules experimentally approved for one year was an American proposal to break a tie when a score reaches six games all. The players will play a special "tie-break game" serving alternate two points with a point scoring system so arranged that the first man to win five points wins the game and the set at a nominal score of 7-6.

Clay Exhibition Is Blocked By Ruling in South Carolina

CHARLESTON, S.C., July 8 (AP).—The Charleston County council said yesterday that it won't permit former world heavyweight boxing champion Cassius Clay to fight in its 4,000-seat county hall.

Clay, who attended the opening of the 16,000-seat and colored players not to be barred from international tennis.

The Hungarian proposal was opposed by the LTA's management committee, which commented that the exclusion of South Africa from this year's Davis Cup competition was sufficient sanction.

The federation also decided to allow tennis to be played with yellow balls for an experimental period of one year. The colored-ball experiment was suggested by the British Federation to determine whether they gave better visibility—particularly in artificial light.

Meanwhile, Clay is just hiding his time until tomorrow night. He said he might "run about three miles" this afternoon, and that he had "brought a little exercise equipment along with me."

Clay said he is about 20 pounds over his fighting weight and that he now weighs about 230. He

spent yesterday going "out into the streets and into the ghettos and saw the children." I walked through the back streets and met all my fans—about 2,000 of them."

He was asked about his present

image of straight answers to questions. "I'm through with all that now. I was just campaigning in those days," he said.

Then are you just doing what the promoters are telling you to do? "I guess you could say that."

Clay's promoter was more verbal. He said the county council's action to block Clay's appearance was "typical bigotry that exists in the South and in Charlotte."

And it seemed like a far different fighter last night as the 26-year-old former champ answered questions in a telephone interview. He was no longer full of limericks, innuendos and spirited predictions about the outcome of matches and future prospects.

After 2 1/2 years of court battles on his draft status, a marriage gone sour, and no action in the ring, he said he was "just doing what the promoters tell me to do."

How does he feel he will do tomorrow night in the ring? "I was just told to come in here and I'm here, no predictions." He is to receive expenses only for the exhibition, with proceeds benefitting underprivileged boys.

Would you like to take on world heavyweight champion Joe Frazier? "I haven't got anything to say about that. I'm not taking on Frazier."

He was asked about his present

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France Shocks U.S. to Lead Meet by 56-50

PARIS, July 8 (AP).—France, winning three sprint events, shocked the United States tonight with seven victories in the first half of a two-day track and field meet here against three for the United States. France led in point scoring, 56 to 50.

The French beat America's best runner in the 100-meter dash, 400-meter hurdles and 4×100 meter relay. French athletes also won the shot put and long jump events.

Jean-Claude Nallet, 23, started the Americans in the first event of the evening with a victory in the 400-meter hurdles, defeating American record holder Ralph Mann of Brigham Young University in 48.8 seconds.

It was a new French record and equaled the best world record this year, set by Mann.

Nallet passed Mann at about 220 meters and ran away from him. Mann's time was 48.3 seconds.

"I was never beaten like that before," Mann said, a startled look on his face. "I just let him get away from me."

The series of French sprint successes continued in the 100 meter relay, when Eddie Hart of the University of Illinois beat out Ben Vaughan, U.S. Army, in 10.5 seconds. Gerard Fenouillot, 21, was third, also in 10.5 and Ivory Crockett of Western Illinois was fourth in 10.6.

Vaughan said he lost three yards in a bad start. "That accounts for the terrible time," he said.

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Art Buchwald**Agnew's Apples**

WASHINGTON.—"Daddy, what does the Vice-President of the United States do?" "What do you mean, what does he do?"

"I mean what does he DO?" "Well, he... uh... he raises money for his party."

"How does he do that?" "Well, he goes to a large fund-raising dinner or a lunch, and he speaks to people in his own party who give 100 dollars or \$500 dollars to hear him attack the other party."

"But what does he DO as Vice-President?"

"I told you, he also dissents with people who dissent."

"I don't understand what dissent means."

"Well, there are a lot of people in this country who don't agree with what President Nixon is doing and they say so. Now Vice-President Agnew doesn't agree with what they're saying. So the Vice-President has them and calls them names. Then they dissent and call him names. So he gets madder and calls them more names and so on ad infinitum."

"Doesn't he do anything else besides dissent?"

"There's so much dissent in



the country that dissenting can be a full-time job."

"Does he help President Nixon run the country?"

"Of course not. How could he do that and still fly around raising money for the party? Oh, he sits in the Senate every once in a while just in case he has to break a tie vote, but governing the country isn't Mr. Agnew's bag. Besides, the Constitution is pretty loose about what a Vice-President has to do. Some play golf, others play tennis, but Agnew prefers to stay out on the road calling a spade a spade."

"Doesn't the President get mad that the Vice-President isn't around?"

"The President's delighted. Most Presidents of the United States never knew what to do with their Vice-Presidents. The fact that Mr. Agnew has found a way of keeping busy pleases President Nixon no end."

"Does the Vice-President get paid?"

"Very well."

"You mean just for calling people names?"

"He doesn't just call people names, dummy. You see, in this country there are good apples and bad apples. The bad apples have to be separated from the good apples. No one knows who the bad apples are except the Vice-President. His job is to go to Republican fund-raising dinners and say, 'How about these apples...'"

"What does that do?"

"It gets him a standing ovation."

"Who are the bad apples?"

"Who aren't is a better question. Averell Harriman for one. Cyrus Vance for another. Senators Fulbright, Church, Hatfield, McGovern, James Easton, Herb Block, effete intellectuals, the Eastern establishment press, network commentators, and rotten kids and people on welfare and peaceniks. God knows how many bad apples are still in his barrel."

"If all the Vice-President does is separate the good apples from the bad apples, why doesn't the Republicano party pay him instead of the Americano government?"

"Because if anything happens to the President, the Vice-President takes over the country."

"What would happen then?"

"Dammit son, you ask too many questions."

\$103,320 for**A Pair of Guns**

LONDON, July 8 (UPI)—A London dealer paid a record £41,205 (\$103,320) today for a set of early 19th-century French flintlock firearms, believed to be the highest price ever paid for a single lot of weapons offered for sale in an auction.

Dealer John Partridge bought the set, comprising a French Empire rifle and a pair of pistols, from an anonymous woman, a spokeswoman for Christie's, the London auctioneers.

The weapons, in a mahogany case with full accessories, were made in the early 1800s by Nicholas Boutet, director of an arms manufacturing plant at Att Vervelles.

The previous high for a single weapon was £21,000 (\$52,920), paid last March at Sotheby's for a 19th-century rapier encrusted with jewels.

Birds of Different Feather Do Flock Together

A. P.
A goose at the Milwaukee County Zoo takes a walk with a group of high-stepping flamingos.

With the help of his spread wings, the little goose manages to keep up.

**On the Trail of the Leonardo of Ancient Egypt**

LONDON, July 8 (UPI)—One

of the world's top archaeologists said yesterday that he is on the trail of a trophy sought vainly for generations—the lost tomb of the "Leonardo da Vinci" of ancient Egypt.

Walter Emery said that the tomb he hopes soon to discover is that of Imhotep, designer and architect of the six-step pyramid of Saqqara on the Nile south of Cairo.

Mr. Emery said he planned to continue his lifetime search despite the Arab-Israeli war. "But," he added, "the work would be much more pleasant without the constant dread of being bombed."

His aim is to be the first archaeologist to find the buried place of the Egyptian recognized as the creator of the oldest

standing stone monument in the world.

Mr. Emery, professor of Egyptology at the University of London, said Imhotep was not only an architect but also the world's first known physician.

Born around 2680 B.C., he became vizier (prime minister) to Pharaoh Zoser, foreign minister, chancellor of the exchequer, minister of interior and defense, high priest, astronomer, sage and scribe—in some ways, said Emery, "a master of all."

'Great Healer'

As far back as 2500 B.C. and for 700 years after that, Imhotep's burial site became a place of pilgrimage where the sick and lame came in the hope of a divine revelation and cure through the intercession of the "great healer."

In the Greek and Roman

periods scudels came from all over the world to study the work and methods of Imhotep and his disciples, who, as early as 2890 B.C., practiced brain surgery and devised treatments for cancer.

Mr. Emery said his main difficulty will be to discover the entrance to the tomb, lost under enormous quantities of sand accumulated over the one-square-kilometer (.3861 square mile) site throughout the centuries. He plans to begin this task in November.

In March last year, Mr. Emery and his team hit Imhotep's tomb packed with mummified bulls. To an earlier season, he unearthed one of baboons and another of this birds, all of which were sacred animals to the Egyptians and would only have been offered in temples and shrines dedicated to the god associated with these creatures.

Mr. Emery's first hunch of the importance of this site at the foot of the looming step pyramid was when he noted the superstructure was covered with fragments of Ptolemaic and Roman pottery as recent as 20 B.C. to AD 100.

It was the strangeness of finding remains of this late period in so area almost exclusively dedicated to monuments of the first three dynasties which suggested it was a place of pilgrimage—possibly the resting place of Imhotep, he said.

The 67-year-old professor has been hunting for the tomb since 1964. As field director for the Egypt Exploration Society in England, he has been financed by it and the Egyptian government.

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The move, reported by the Central News Agency, is part of

a drive against long hair,

beards and mini-skirts launched by local police last month.

Buckingham Palace vs. The White House**PEOPLE:**

The White House is taking no chances no offending the heir to the British throne, Prince Charles, and his sister Princess Anne when they visit Washington next week, as guests of Tricia Nixon, her sister, Julie, and Julie's husband, David Eisenhower.

Connie Stuart, Mrs. Richard Nixon's staff director, got the word to the reporters and the UPI bureau in Washington Tuesday. "The prince and princess are referred to as their royal highnesses," Mrs. Stuart revealed. "... They are guests and the press do not approach them and do not ask questions—our young people are used to dealing with the press and the royal highnesses are out and we want to make them feel comfortable."

Someone, apparently forgot to tell Buckingham Palace again according to UPI this time in London. "In Washington both Anne and Charles will be free to say and do as they wish. They are on their own there." Prince Philip, their father, said recently, Buckingham Palace said they may be interviewed on television and will probably hold a news conference with the accent on youth. Both have appeared on British television several times and handled themselves well. Both are good conversationalists."

Country music record charts with "Sugar in the Flowers." He got his name several years ago when he was appearing on Harold Jenkins's show. In 1968, CELERATING: Charles Tubb, 98, his first day as a U.S. citizen in Dallas, after 39 years as a Texas resident. Seamus Tubb came over from Yorkshire, England, with his parents, when he was four. He always thought he was an American citizen until three years ago when his application for an Australian visa was turned down because he couldn't prove he was a citizen. The records establishing his father's naturalization had burned in a county courthouse fire.

Taipei Welcome For Long-Hairs Is Cut Short

TAIPEI, Taiwan, July 8 (Reuters)—Long-haired and bearded men are to be given a special greetings card when they arrive in Taiwan.

"On one side they will read—

in English and Chinese—"Welcome to the Republic of China."

On the other—"No long hair or long beard please."

The move, reported by the Central News Agency, is part of

a drive against long hair,

beards and mini-skirts launched by local police last month.

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